4:Hooton D-4,5 (1934-1936) 1940
ER6 Rural Irish ER6

the basis of geography, partly upon his knowledge of the regional anthropological differences. Convenience also dictated the use of county boundaries in the majority of instances. 128

AGE

The average age of 8809 Irish males is 34.55 ± 0.10 years. In the anthropometric survey of a population it seems desirable to include the males of subadult age (18-20 years) as an offset to those who are presumably senile (60 years and upward). The incomplete growth of the subadults tends to counterbalance the diminished height of the aged. The standard deviation of age for the entire series is 13.95 ± 0.07 years. The county subgroup means of ages range from 29.45 ± 0.29 (Longford, Westmeath) to 38.80 ± 0.51 (Waterford and Wexford). 145

STATURE

Stature was measured by the standard technique with the Martin anthropometer. Subjects, of course, were required to remove their shoes. 141 171

Table 1 presents the data on stature and figure 1 plots the means of stature by local subgroups in intervals of 1 cm. The mean of stature for the whole of Ireland is 172.02 cm., which, of course, is tall. The actual range of subgroup means is only 4 cm.—from 170.52 cm. (Meath, Louth, County Dublin) to 174.54 cm. (Aran Islands). The variabilities of the nineteen subgroups are for the most part neither significantly higher nor lower than that of the total series. The standard deviation of stature for the total series (6.81 ± 0.03 cm.) is not very high when the age range of the population is taken into consideration. It is somewhat higher than that of any of the eight European ethnic series recorded by Davenport and Love as a result of measurements taken upon troops during demobilization after the World War ('21, p. 113). Standard deviations in these series ranged from 6.06 cm. (Italians) to 6.62 cm. (English). The mean height of 6164 Irish was 171.36 cm. and the standard deviation of stature 6.31 cm. Thus our

10: Browne D-5 (1893) 1894
ER6 Rural Irish ER6
Inishbofin

In 1891 there were only nine holdings, with a rating of over £4 to £10, ninety-six with ratings between £2 and £4, and thirty-six at, or under, £2. 423 311 [435]

(c.) *Language and Illiteracy—Language.*—All the inhabitants (with the exception of a very few old people, most of whom live in Inishshark) now speak English, but their vocabulary does not seem to be very extensive. To a very large extent they speak Irish among themselves, but many of the children and young people have little or no acquaintance with the language. Irish is most spoken in Inishshark, which is less in communication with the outer world than Inishbofin. 191

It is much to be regretted that, as no return of the Irish-speaking districts by parishes is made by the census authorities, the proportion of those speaking Irish alone, and Irish and English, cannot be given here.

Illiteracy.—The population of the parish of Inishbofin of five years of age and upwards was, in 1891, 895, of whom 415, or 46·4 per cent. were illiterate :— 212 162

	Persons.	Male.	Female.
Number above 5 years,	895	457	438
Illiterate, . . .	415	202	213
Percentage, . .	46·4	44·2	48·6

Of the 480 who could read, 348 persons, 188 males, and 160 females could read and write, the remaining 132, 67 males, and 65 females, or more than a quarter of the whole, could read only. The rate of illiteracy is higher, as might be expected, among the females than the males, and probably is greater in Inishshark than Inishbofin.

(D.) *Longevity.*—Though the people do not seem to reach any very great age, yet they may be said to be fairly long-lived. According to the census of 1891 there were on the islands 27 persons, 10 males and 17 females of over 75 years of age, of whom there were— 145 162

Aged 75 and under 80, 1 male and 3 females,
" 80 " 85, 5 males and 14 females,
" 85 " 90, 4 " 0 "

11: Browne D-5 (1894) 1895
ER6 Rural Irish ER6
Kilmore

126 graphs of occupations by admitting of their being taken when the performers were in motion. It could also be used on occasions when the high winds would not allow the setting up of a tripod stand.

2.—*Physical Characters*:—

142 (A). The general physical characters of the people are as given below, though some differences exist between the inhabitants of different parts of the district.

[145] The people on the whole are good-looking, especially when young; many of the girls and young women are very handsome, but they appear to age rapidly and early become wrinkled.

Stature and bulk.—The men of this district are as a rule of fair average stature, very stoutly built, and broad shouldered; while there are few who can fairly be termed very tall, yet many reach a good height, and the proportion of small men is by no means large. The [141] average stature of the 62 adult males measured was 1725 mm., or about 5 feet 8 inches. The extremes were 1628 mm. (5 feet 4 inches), and 1820 mm., or about 5 feet 11½ inches.

The women seem to be more even in height than the men.

Limbs.—The hands are usually of medium size, broad and with fingers squarely clubbed at the ends. The forearms (measured from styloid process to the head of radius) are often very long for the stature, and the span is sometimes very great, though in a few cases it is less than the stature, a character also noted in the Aran Islands, though the proportion of cases in which it was observed was much greater there.

Head.—The head is generally well shaped and is often of large size. The forehead is broad and upright (rarely receding), rounded away at the sides, and of fair height; superciliary ridges and glabella of no great size, eye-brows thick and level.

The cranial curve rises to a pretty fair height above the ears [141] (height index 65·8), though not attaining the altitude seen in the people of Aran and the men of Inishbofin, and descends in an even sweep to the occipital protuberance as the occipital region does not usually project.

141 In the majority of cases, as will be seen from the table of indices, the head is mesaticephalic, the mean index being 77·4 (when two units are deducted to reduce to the cranial standard). Of the 62 persons measured, 10 were brachycephalic, and 11 dolichocephalic. The extremes were 86·2 and 72·8.